Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8-Black Crook.

AMERICAN THEATRE-9-The Profigal Daughter.

BIJOU THEATRE-2-8:30-Russel's Comedians.

BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Panjandrum.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:13-10 old Kentucky.

DALY'S THEATRE-8:30-L'Enfant Profigue. EDEN MUSEE-2:30-S-World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE-S:15-Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S:315-In Mirroura.
GARDEN THEATRE-S:30-The Other Man.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-S-Spider and Fly.
HABLEM OPERA HOUSE-S-Erou-Frou. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-Spider and Fly.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8-Frou-Freu.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-8-Dan's Tribulations.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Temperance Town.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-8-Vaudeville.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE-8:13-Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-8:15-English Military

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. NIBLO'S-2-8:15-A Trip to Mars. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-1492. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Jane STAR THEATRE-S:15-The Lion's Mouth. 14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8-Glen-da-Lough. D-ST. AND THI-AVE .- Dore Gallery.

Index to Advertisements.

Page	Lol.	Page. C
Amusements 9	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Hotels
Announcements10		Instruction 8
Auction Sale Real	100	Legal Notices 9
Estate	•	Lost and Found 9
Autumn Resorts 4		Marriages & Deaths. 7
Dunkurk & Brokers. "	1	Miscellaneous10
Board and Rooms. O	3	Miscellaneous 9
Business Chances 5	- 1	New Publications 8
Jusiness Notices 6	- 94	Green Steamers 9
Country Board	0	Reol Estate 8 5
Dancing Academies 8 Dividend Notices 9	4	Real Estate 5
Dressmaking 5	9	Religious Notices
pomestic Situations	-37	Railroads 4
Wanted	6-8	Special Notices ?
European Hotels 4	4	Steamboats
Excursions	6	Teachers S
Pinancial 9	3-4	The Turt 9
Can Cala	12	Work Want d 6
Horses & Carriages, 5	1	

Business Notices.

KEEP'S Dress Shirts to measure, 6 for \$9.00; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. Lap-Reading

scientifically taight in private lessons by an experienced teacher of the dear. Address ORAL, Tribune Office. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

scriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newedealer.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—To all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico) and the second of the Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This pastage must be paid by subscriber.

REMITTANCES—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order. Check, Draft, or Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's 28k.

OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE—Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New-York. Main uptown office, 1,242 Hrondway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune." New-York.

European Branch, for advertisements only, 263 Regenter., W. London, England.

New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1893.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The army manoeuvres in Hungary were continued; the Army of the South won another victory. === There were four new cases of cholera and one death from the disease in Hamburg; two deaths were reported in Hull, England. === The Netherlands States-General was opened by the Queen Regent, who recommended the passage of several reform bills. === The steamer Maasdam broke her crank pin while at sea, and is being towed to Plymouth by the P. Caland, = Augustin Daly's theatre in London

Congress.-Both branches in session. == ate: Mr. Voorhees made another vain attempt to am B. Hornblower, of New-York, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and James J. Van Alen, of Rhode Island, to be Ambaesador to Italy. were received from the President. === House: The day was wasted in an attempt by the Democrats to secure a quorum of their own to push the Elections bill. === The House Committee on Ways and Means continued its hearings on tariff

Domestic - The New-York State Board of Equalization announced that the taxes for the present year were more than \$2,500,000 greater than in 1892. === Eight persons were killed and more than twenty injured by a rear-end collision between two sections of a Big Four train near Manteno, III. - The Penusylvania Democratic State convention nominated Frank C. Osburn for State Treasurer and S. G. Thompson for Judge of the Supreme Court, === The World's Parliament of Religions at Chicago continued its sessions; the World's Fair directors decided twenty-five-cent admission on Sundays: the Fisheries Congress was opened. === One death from yellow fever and one new case of the disease were reported in Brunswick, Ga. ---The will of Frederick L. Ames bequeaths the entire estate to the widow and children.

passed resolutions denouncing Judge Maynard's andidacy, State Senator Plunkitt is seriously ill. == The directors of the Vaudeville Club attacked Oliver Sumner Teall in an open letter. Winners at Gravesend: Banquet, Patrician, Henry of Navarre, Kinglet, Reynard and Volunteer II. == Stocks rather heavy until after noon, when they gathered strength slowly until near the close, when they rapidly advanced. The closing seemed to be strong, but a few stocks suffered small losses. Money on call easy around

3 per cent. northwest winds. Temperature yesternay: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 62; average, 71 7-8.

fact that a few cases of cholera have occurred in Hamburg, Americans, and New-Yorkers especially, will be glad that the Hamburg steamers will hereafter start from and run to Cuxhaven, which is on the south bank of the Elbe, about seventy miles from Hamburg. This wise precaution has been taken on the advice of two American physicians, who are keeping a close watch on cholera in Hamburg in the interest of the American people.

That the Democrats made a big increase in the State taxes last winter was acknowledged at the meeting yesterday of the State Board of Equalization, a Democratic body. According to the Board's figures, the increase is 82,633,343; but these figures do not tell the whole truth. The increase in the amount derived from the inheritance and corporation tax to take a hand in it when the chance comes in laws this year is \$1,200,000; so that the actual | his way. extent of Democratic extravagance must be set down as \$3.833,343. The increase in the tax rate is from 1.98 mills to 2.58 mills per \$1,000. The lesson for the taxpayers is obvious. Let them carry it to the polls with them.

the long list of railway accidents with loss of life which has occupied so much space in the newspapers for a few weeks past. It occurred near Chicago to a Big Four train running on the Illinois Central Railroad. Eight persons were killed and a score injured. The train

part of the men in charge of both sections. When the first one came to a halt it appears that no flagman was sent back to warn the other, and the neglect was fatal. A proper system of block signals would und have prevented the collision.

The appointment of Mr. William B. Hornblower to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench caused by the death of Justice Blatchford will occasion no surprise to readers of THE TRIBUNE. Two weeks ago to-day this the appointment had been decided on by the President. It is a good appointment. Hornblower, although only forty-two years of in this city and enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He is, with one exception, the young-His fitness for the duties of that high office will not be questioned by any one who knows him. Mr. Hornblower is a Democrat, of course, but he has not taken an active part in politics. His sympathies are not with the sort of Democracy that dominates this town. Mr. Cleveland has displayed excellent judgment in filling this important vacancy.

DROP IT.

It is an extraordinary spectacle which the Democratic organs present, as well of themselves as of their party, in the frantic effort they are making to hold Republicans responsible for the defeat of the Silver Repeal bill. With the Presidency filled, as they claim, by a popular tidal wave; with a majority in the House of 84, and in the Senate of 5; with

definite plan marked out by their chosen leader for them to pursue, they are whining all over the country that the Republicans do not give them enough help, and will be responsible for the failure of the Repeal bill unless their aid becomes more active and ardent! They even venture to attack the Republicans, and, as if it were the duty of the party of opposition to supply strength and votes to the responsible party in power whenever its own factional bates and differences render it impotent, they threaten the Republican minority with a popular rebuke unless it straightway becomes the brain and right arm of the Administration. But it must not be supposed that for this great act of self-effacement and highminded generosity the Administration, or any member of the Democratic party, is under the smallest obligation. Not at all. While with one breath the Democracy is begging or demanding that Republicans rush to the rescue of its President, thrown down by his own partisans, with the next it is menacing their highest and dearest principles and daring them to a fight without quarter. The party that asks them to pull its load up the hill stands by while they strain and rains blows in their faces. Republicans are generous and patriotic, but they do not profess to be supernatural.

Where would Mr. Cleveland be to-day, as to his financial policy, had the Republican minority confined itself to the ordinary function of a party in opposition? Where would the country be in its business and affairs-the country that elected this party of destruction and gave it full power at Washington-if the resolute, compact and earnest Republican minority, though charged with no duty save that of exposing the misgovernment of the responsible party in power, had not stepped forward to the support of the President as if it were his veteran guard? It was the knowledge that they would so stand that saved his Administration from wreck in the very first crisis that confronted him. In the test vote to re-enact the Bland bill 112 Democrats supported the cause of silver inflation and only 103 were recorded against it. Had the business interests of the get the anti-repeal Senators to fix a date for country been left to the tender mercies of the closing debate; Mr. Mills, of Texas, spoke in party solely charged with the duty of confavor of the Repeal bill; the nominations of Will-serving them, the result would have been another flood of silver. But 110 Republicans stood in opposition to the majority faction of the Democracy and defeated it. They saved the honor and authority of the Democratic Administration, and so far as the silver question affects it they secured the welfare of the country.

They stand ready to repeat in the Senate the service they did in the House. It is admitted by "The New-York World," which has the assurance to lecture Republican Senators on their duties and responsibilities, that there are twenty-four Democrats in the Senate, a majority of their party, who are expected to vote against repeal. It does not seem to occur to the Democratic organs to address their homilies on responsibility to these obstructive members of their own fraternity. They must, indeed. be handled tenderly lest there be a split in the Democracy, and the men on whom the saddle of responsibility must be cinched are the Republican minority, who, as "The New-York Herald" so cleverly puts it, decline to vote with one hand while forced to fight with the other. The American people are not such dolts as City and Suburban.-The Voorhis Democracy these Democratic organs imagine. The Democratic party is in a majority in both houses of Congress and it has the Presidency. It gave its programme to the people in the Chicago Convention, and it received the full gift of power it asked. It was chipper enough about assuming-responsibility before the election. It asked no edds of anybody then. It was all ready for everything. It cannot now transfer either power or responsibility. The people are not looking to Republicans for legislation, and the men to whom they are looking must under-Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, west or stand at once that they cannot fight and wrangle among themselves, and then, while imploring Republicans to compose their differences and to rescue the country from the snarl Although there is nothing alarming in the and confusion in which their imbecility and factional animosity have got it, turn in a body and assault their rescuers.

The Tucker bill must be dropped

THE TROLLEY INVESTIGATION.

It is probable that there are political motives for the investigation of the operation of the Brooklyn trolley lines ordered by the Railroad Commission. Prominent politicians of that town are interested in street-ear lines and railway franchises, and are large stockholders in the elevated railway companies. It is not improbable that astute party managers have the idea that various corporations can be forced to contribute to campaign | funds, if sufficient pressure be brought to bear upon them. Certainly Commissioner Chapin is too familiar with the game of Brooklyn politics to refuse

While the circumstances under which this investigation has been ordered excite suspicion that consideration of the public welfare has less to do with it than selfish political motives we are disposed to welcome it. The operation of the trolleys has been attended with an un-Another shocking casualty has been added to necessary number of accidents, and the extension of the system ought to be preceded by a rigorous investigation. The Brooklyn City Company and other trolley lines are powerful corporations, which can protect themselves against unfair treatment and the ill-disguised hostility of the elevated companies. Publicity,

mass of Brooklyn people as a permanent institution, and partisan warfare upon it will be hotly resented by citizens at the polls. At the same time, the people of Brooklyn are directly proved in several respects, and especially in having additional safeguards provided against accident.

We do not believe that the Commissioners if they make an honest investigation, will adopt the view of Mr. Lanterbach, the counsel for the chief Brooklyn clevated company, that journal made the positive announcement that the trolleys are now run at dangerous speed, Certainly this objection cannot held against electric cars in the main thoroughfares. Fulton-st, is now entirely free from horse cars, age, is one of the younger leaders of the bar but the running time between the ferry and Flatbush-ave, has not been materially reduced. The trolleys between those points are est man ever appointed to the Supreme bench. blocked at the busy hours by constant stoppages, and no advantage in time is gained until the upper section of the route is reached. What is required is faster rather than slower time, and this result can be accomplished easily by a change of system. Whenever a car stops to take on or to let off a passenger during the crowded hours a long line of trolleys is blocked. The remedy is the establishment of regular stopping-places at crossings three or four blocks apart. In this way the number of stops would be greatly reduced, the blocking of long lines of cars would be prevented, and a marked saving of time would be effected. If the cars could run more rapidly over the lower section of the route, there would be more moderate speed for the remainder of the distance, since would be unnecessary to make up for lost

So far as accidents are concerned this plan would tend to reduce the number, especially if gates and bars were provided so as to prevent passengers from getting on or off the cars between the regular stations. Another device which has proved a safeguard in Western cities is a light metallic rack attached to the forward end of the trolley. The best method of avoiding accidents, however, is the employment of more intelligent motormen at higher wages than are now paid. No mechanical device will be as effective as a trained workman with his wits about him and with instinctive coolness in an emergency. Accidents are constantly happening in streets where horse cars are running, but they attract little attention because the public has become accustomed to them. Trolley accidents make a deeper impression because the electric car is more of a novelty. Obviously it will be impossible to prevent them altogether, and thereby to accomplish what has been impracticable when horses are in use. Still the number of accidents can and ought be materially diminished. We hope that the investigation in Brooklyn will have that effect. It will do so, if it be a genuine effort to promote the public welfare, and not a political trick.

NO TIME FOR FOOLING.

We yield to no one in our admiration for the many excellences of our sprightly contemporary, "The New-York Sun." Its crisp and pungent paragraphs, the grace of its diction, the captivating smoothness of its style, the affluence of scholarship and wealth of classic learning that adorn its columns, are a constant delight to us. No journal has a fuller treasury of ripe experience, wide observation and thorough familiarity with public affairs and public men upon which to draw for the instruction and entertainment of its readers. But its chief charm is the subtle satire of its utterances on current political questions and the cynicism-not by any means ill-natured-which the intelligent reader detects between the lines of its comments upon men at the head of affairs, their policies and their methods. The cleverness with which in the last Presidential campaign it pushed into the background all howled conspicuous, with the Presidential candidate accompanying them, and then thrust before the country with iteration and reiteration a subordinate and comparatively unimportant question, compelling its party to accept its leadership and adopt its slogan, amounted to genius. We have a lingering suspicion that the satire was too subtle-that it was overdoneand that "The Sun" itself was surprised and perhaps disappointed at the result.

Consistency seems to require that "The Sun" should keep up its fooling, and insist that, whereas the country followed its lead and elected a Democratic Congress through fear that the Republicans if successful might pass an odious and oppressive Election bill, Congress should now make it its first business to repeal the Election laws on the statute books which constitute the only safeguard for an honest ballot in Presidential and Congressional elections. So we find it saying in Tuesday's issue that it regrets "to find a usually conservative and thoughtful journal like THE TRIBUNE preferring bayonets at the polls to the prosperity of the country," and reminding us that "the Democratic party is responsible for legisla tion, and assumes that responsibility.", It is hardly necessary to say that under the operation of the present laws there is no more danger of "bayonets at the polls" than there is of the Colorado Governor's riding in blood to the We repeat that under the operation of these laws no honest man has ever been deprived of his vote, nor has any hardship been incurred more than accompanies the enforcement of any law through the ordinary accidents and mistakes of administration.

Do we need remind the Editor of "The Sun" hat the same party which is "responsible for egislation, and assumes that responsibility, was responsible, and assumed the responsibil ty, in 1854 and the years following, when without any check upon it it undertook to carry out the will of its leaders by overriding the people of Kansas and making a farce of honest elections? That all the provisions for enforcing the existing laws were taken almost word for word from the Fugitive Slave law bassed by the party now so clamorous for repeal? Do we need name the great journalist who so ably seconded Mr. Greeley in the management of THE TRIBUNE from 1854 to 1860, when this journal thrilled the heart and awakned the patriotism of all the North by its protests against the crime which a Democratic Administration was committing against honest lections and the liberties of the people? Do we need recite the story of the frauds at the ballot-box in this city, investigated and exposed from 1860 down to the fall of the Tweed Ring -all of them perpetrated by the party which now demands the repeal of the only laws that stand between it and the resumption of its criminal career? Does "The Sun" remember saving in 1870 that Tammany Hall was a great nspiracy, and that "this monstrous conspiracy nust be taken by the throat or it will crush out our popular liberties"? Or, in later times, does it remember what became of the votes for General Butler, its own candidate for President in 1884, and what party it was that

manipulated them into nothingness? No. no. Brother Dana. THE TRIBUNE does not prefer bayonets at the polls to the proswas running in two sections—an arrangement | moreover, will be a safeguard in this instance, | perity of the country. But it does profer,

which should always induce special care on the | for the trolley has been accepted by the great | above all things, what can only bring prostions. It believes, as it did in 1854, that all the power of the Government should be exerted to that end if necessary, for therein resides interested in having the electric system im- all the hope for popular liberty and free institutions. And much as we enjoy your excellent fooling, we think it is no time for it

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ON TRIAL.

The so-called tariff hearings end to-day. It is no discourtesy to the majority of the committee to say that these hearings were permitted only in deference to public opinion, and that they were never intended to influence the action of the majority adversely to its party policy. Recognizing this, a great proportion of the manufacturers have made no effort to be heard. It has saved them from personal insult, or the scarcely less galling contempt and indifference of the committee, and from much questioning which has often seemed to have no other motive than to force manufacturers to disclose their private affairs to competitors, or else to subject themselves to the imputation of making exorbitant profits. It has spared them a waste of time and money. If the information they could have given would have been instructive to the public, manufacturers in the great departments have the natural feeling that, if the experience of thirty years has not taught voters anything, a single statement which no Democratic newspaper would fairly print could never break up deeply rooted prejudice or penetrate fathomless depths of igno-

There are many other manufacturers who have themselves been convinced by experience under the McKinley tariff that their previous hostility to its principles was mistaken. They have learned the folly of the clamor for free raw materials. They have been taught that prosperous and well-paid millions can buy vastly more than ill-paid workers, and thus furnish the only basis upon which manufacturing prosperity can rest. They have seen wonderful progress within three years in methods of manufacture, in kinds of goods produced, in economy of manufacture, and in wages of labor. Thousands of such men, although Democrats in theory, have insensibly come to believe that their party must protect home industry as thoroughly as the Republican party has done, or it will not deserve support. Their anxiety has led them to seek representation before the committee. An unusual proportion of the testimony this year has come from Democrats who appealed with passionate earnestness to their party friends not to destroy at once their industries and their affection for their party. If these appeals have been in vain they may at least help to complete the enlightenment of these Democrats regarding the character of their party. Many new industries, or new developments in old industries, have sought a hearing, in the hope that the Democrats of the committee would see the unwisdem of a backward step. These gentlemen perhaps do not understand that the great majority of Democratic Congressmen are bound hand and foot by the pledges they have given to constituents. They do not desire light, because they know they cannot overcome the prejudices they have so long fostered and used, and they do not dare to try. Though evidence were more convincing than proofs of Holy Writ, these members would have to rush furiously down a steep place into the sea. The force behind them, which they have labored for many years to increase, has become for them irresistible. To go with it or be trampled underfoot is their

only alternative. It has not seemed a desirable thing that the House Committee should report a weak dilution of Democracy. The principles and purposes of the Democratic party have been declared with sufficient distinctness. But the millions do not readily translate abstract principles into concrete changes. It was desirable that the bill the issues which the Mugwump contingent had to be presented and discussed should represent the real meaning of Democratic declarations, and put at least an appreciable part of Democratic principles into definite changes of duty. so that each man could see for himself how it yould affect him. The day for shabby tricks and low dodges, it has been hoped, ended with the Democratic victory of 1892. The country wants to know in exact terms what that party considers a proper and constitutional tariff for revenue only, and then voters can determine how they like it. If such a tariff cannot be passed, the Democratic party will stand convicted of deliberate falsehood. It has the votes, all elected upon the same explicit declaration of principles. It has the strongest possible motive for exhibiting some of the positive and constructive qualities which it has not shown for more than thirty years. Failure or refusal to square its action to its pledges will end the matter. If the country is going to have a protective tariff, it will decide to have that tariff framed by Protectionists. Democrats in Congress may rest assured that dodging and trickery will cost them something. Any compromise or horizontal tariff would be o gross an anachronism, so plain a confession of incapacity to meet the needs of this age of the world, that it would deserve to be indignantly spurned by honest men of all parties. If Democratic pledges and theories mean anything, let the country see what they mean. horses' bridles. That is simply ridicul us. If they mean nothing, let the next election turn upon that fact.

> The Valkyrie's arrival is expected momentarily, and it is almost certain that a great race is at hand. To all appearances, the trophy, which stands as the symbol of the yachting supremacy of the world, was never in more danger than it is low. There have been many magnificent races for the huge silver cup, the possession of which is so passionately desired by English yachtsmen. Is it now in dancer? We shall see in due time, but meantime, the story of the previous races becomes intensely interesting. The Tribune preents the story of each of the races so far for the cup in an attractive pamphlet, which it pub lishes this week, written by one of the yachting writers of the United States. Colorect illustrations of the flags of the principal yacht lubs of the United States are printed in the campblet, together with the Deads of Gift, verbatim. Copies can be had on the elevated railroad news stands and at the hotels or at The Tribune business office. Or they can be ordered through any newsdealer. Price, 25 cents.

Republicanism stands now, as always, for a free

cote and an honest count. In "The New-York World's" Washington correspondence a strange picture is presented of the marl in which the responsible party in power has got itself. The correspondent mentions 15 Republican Senators, all earnest advocates of the Silver Repeal bill, so earnest that with searcely an exception they have eliminated themselves from the silver discussion and have stood ready at any minute to cast their votes in favor of the Administration's policy; and having denounced thes patriotic Senators because, with microscopic ragacity, he detects in that attitude a willingness to see repeal defeated rather than carried by Democratic Congress in answer to the message , Democratic President"-having mentioned an denounced these Senators, the correspondent adds -Take these 15 men from the 49 repeal votes and it would be impossible for Mr. Voorhees to

compel a vote or to have a continuous session, uness the 24 Democrats, who are expected to vot against repeal aid their party in its first effort to carry out the pledges of the Chicago platform. And yet "The World" thinks itself justified in backing up those 24 Democrats who are opposing repeal in the only line of policy that can possi bly prevent those 15 Republicans from support ing repeal. It asks those 15 Republicans to save its party from ruin and disgrace, while it urges forward an attack on their most cherished

Now is the time for the President to prove that he is a leader who can lead.

While we have not the happiness to agree with our neighbor, "The Herald," as to the precise weight of importance to be attached to the Silver Repeal bill; while we do not consider that it will prove, if passed, a panacea for all human woes, we nevertheless recognize the patriotic and sensible stand our neighbor has taken against a confusion of issues in Congress, and the good sense and reason it shows in not expecting Republicans to assist in doing that which, as their adversaries cynically declare, will be the initial step in a barbaric march of destruction. "The Herald" is doing good service to the American people in the advice it is now giving to the responsible party in power.

It is the same old Democracy-learning nothing, forgetting nething, and hankering always after dishonest and fraudulent elections.

PERSONAL.

Professor Emerson, of Amherst College, who was so severely injured in a Western railroad accident several weeks ago that his life was despaired of, has so far recovered that he has returned East. His shoulder is still stiff, but he hopes soon to resume his college duties.

Friends and admirers of Guy de Maupassant are preparing to erect a monument to his memory in Paris. One of the most active workers for the project is Zola, who, among other things, has enisted the services of A. S. Ssuvarin, editor of the "Novoe Vremya," of St. Petersburg. Ssuvaria issued an appeal for subscriptions to the monument fund through the columns of his paper a few days

George M. Pullman sent a check for \$1,000 to the Fire Marshal of Chicago after the big fire in his shops. It is to be used by the Firemen's Benevo-lent Association, and expresses Mr. Pullman's ap-prediction of the hard work done by the firemen.

Professor Selim Lemstrom, who occupies the chair of physics in the University of Helsingfors, Finland, is spending a few days in town on his way home from Chicago, where he has been attending various scientific congresses. He has done much work in magnetic investigations, and especially in the application of electricity to agriculture.

The University of Pennsylvania has decided to offer among the college courses this year one designed to prepare young men for newspaper work. It will be in charge of Professor Joseph French Johnson, and will cover a period of four years.

Rumanian papers say that Queen Elizabeth ("Caren Sylvia") will return to Bucharest next month. Her rooms in the royal palace are about ready for cupancy. Her Majesty, it may be remembered left Rumania at the time of the rupture of the engagement between the Crown Prince and Mile. Vacarescu, and persistently declined until a few weeks ago to take up a residence in Bucharest again. The Queen is still weak and hardly able to walk, but the physicians think that she will stand the journey and improve in health in Rumania.

The youthful appearance of Mr. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, has frequently caused him annoy-ance on his travels. At a Milwaukee hotel recently he was mistaken for a messenger boy; and on other occasions people have expressed disappointment when he appeared because they thought there must be some mistake. He declares that he is glad to get back to Washington, where they are accus-tomed to his youthful appearance.

DEMOCRATIC FATUITY.

ASKING REPUBLICANS TO VOTE WITH ONE HAND AND FIGHT WITH THE OTHER.

From The New-York Herald.

With what seems to unbiassed observers a fatuity that is positively amazing, men who are recognized as personal representatives of Mr. Cleveland and his Administration force before Congress a measure which, to the Republican element, is most obnoxious, and, with a clarity of tone in which braggadocio and contempt for the wish of the minority are distinctly detectable, boast that they will push the issue to immediate consideration and an early conclusion. From The New-York Herald.

Republican Senators. The country knows very well that, although the repeal of the Sherman bill is an Administration measure, it cannot be deemed a partisan measure alone, for the support, moral as well as oral, given by the Republicans in both houses shows very clearly that, like our much discussed and very little understood friend, the tariff, the two parties are themselves at loggerheads over it in their respective camps.

This Elections bill, however, is a very different thing. It is a matter in which lines will be sharply drawn, the Republicans marshalled on the one side, the Democrats on the other. With what hope of success can the Administration challenge the Republicans to fight with one hand while they ask them to deposit a ballot in favor of their pet measure with the other?

UPHOLD THE ELECTION LAW.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN URGED TO RESIST THE DEMOCRATIC ASSAULT UPON A FREE BALLOT.

Boston, Sept. 19 (Special),-"The Journal" will say

noson, specific to the importance and righteousness of the Election law we fully agree; from its conclusion that Republicans in Congress should block all other legislation, including, of course, silver repeal, until the preservation of these safeguards of the ballot is ussured, we are obliged to dissent. Republicans in

ileans in Congress should belock an including, of course, silver repeal, until the preservation of these safeguards of the ballot is assured, we are obliged to dissent. Republicans in congress have arrayed themselves on the side of sound money, not because it was expedient, nor sound money, not because it was expedient, nor not afford to sacrifice in the hope of somehow promoting another principle, even one so important as the purity of the ballot.

"The Republican party can afford to be misunderstood. It can afford to be beaten when fight-cannot afford to give even indirect aid to a bad cause because of the duplicity or malignity or partisanship of the Democrats. In the long run a political party is pretty sure to be held to account for its misdeeds. If the Democratic party strikes a blow at the industries of the country through reckless tariff legislation, if it proves itself incompetent in the face of grave currency and business questions, if it overthrows the safeguards of the ballot, there will be a day of reckoning for it. Our advice to Republicans in Congress is now, as it has been from the beginning, to keep these issues separate. We hope they will also preserve a firm front on the question of sliver repeal. To do otherwise would be to invite rebuke and disaster."

THE ATTACK ON THE ELECTION LAW.

THE LAW MUST BE LEFT UNDISTURBED. From The Mail and Express.

From The Mail and Express.

The Federal Elections law must be left undisturbed at this session or Republican aid for silver will be jeopardized. The responsibility for the failure of repeal will then rest upon the shoulders of the men who insisted on dragging a partisan issue into the discussion and making that paramount to the wetfars of the people. men who insisted on a the discussion and m welfare of the people.

THE LEAST THAT SHOULD BE DEMANDED. From The Albany Journal.

The very lowest price which any Republican Senator possessed in the smallest degree of political perspicacity and party loyalty should exact in return for the repeal of the Sherman Silver law is the preservation of the McKinley tariff and the Federal Election law.

NO EXCUSE FOR THE MOVEMENT. From The Providence Journal.

Nothing except the necessity of rescuing the country from some greater and more imminent peril could excuse the diversion of attention from the duty that the President's call and the demands of the people have placed upon this Congress at the present time; and that necessity most certainly does not exist in the case of the Federal Election law.

AN ILL-ADVISED AND UNTIMELY STEP. From The New-York Herald.

Meanwhile, an ill-advised move has been made in the House to bring up the repeal of the Federal Election laves, which, if pressed, will raise an un-timely issue that can only complicate the situation and jeopardize the repeal of the Silver law.

A WARNING THAT SHOULD BE HEEDED

From The Boston Journal. Senator Lodge's emphatic warning of the danger of complicating silver repeal with other issues deserves the prompt attention of the Administration. If repeal is to fail right on the verge of attainment a Democratic President and Congress will have to share the responsibility for it.

HARSH WORDS FOR MR. TEALL

VAUDEVILLE CLUB DIRECTORS SCORE HIM.

THEY CONTROVERT HIS STATEMENTS AND SAT HE HAS VIOLATED ALL RULES OF ETIQUETTE.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Vaudeville Club has sent an open letter to Oliver Sumner Teall, which is in part as follows: You have seen fit to address yourself to the directors of this club through the medium of the public press, and

to make certain statements and suggestions regarding the Vaudeville Club. In view of the publicity of your com-Vaudeville Club. In view of the potentity of your com-munication, and the various misstatements of facts it con-tains, we are compelled to use the same medium in reply. To take up your letter teriatium:

First—You state that "so far as the club facilities were concerned, they amounted to nothing." The truth of this statement is so purely a matter of personal opinion as to

leave no room for argument.

Second-You state that "the Vandeville Club was personal."

designed to be a social club." We beg to call your attention to the certificate of incorporation, which you signed and have formed ourselves into a society or club for recreative purposes."
(Third-You state that, as a matter of fact, "It was de-

Chird-You state that, as a matter of fact, "It was da-signed to be, and really was, when most of the members joined it, a proprietary club pure and simple, and under the present arrangements with Mr. Abbey it is practically a proprietary club still." According to the legal and gen-erally received deh...tion, the Vaudeville Club was never designed to be, never was, and is not now, in any sense,

practical or otherwise, a proprietary club.

Fifth-You state that "over half of the members never entered the clubrooms." You may, of course, have an perfor means of knowing the exact proportion of members who entered the cluorooms last winter, but the books of the club show that of the 855 members on the roll of the club at least 500 attended the club sufficiently often to open an account with the club for supplies, not to speak open an account with the club for supplies, not to speak of the many who settled their indebtedness before leaving each night. When you state that "it does seem a hari-ship to tax these men \$75 for this year's dues, withous giving them a fair opportunity to release themselves if they desire," you are practically charging the directors with treating yourself and other members of the club in an unjust, not to say dishonorable, manner. You must be aware that on the twentieth day of April last a letter was mailed to every member of the glub

iast a letter was mailed to every member of the notifying such member of the increase of the annual due for the next season, naming the exact amount to which said dues had been increased, and giving the reasons for such increase. This letter also explicitly stated the data upon which the annual dues would be due and payable.

upon which the annual dues would be due and payable. Every member, therefore, had from the 20th of April to the 1st of September in which to resign his membership. In closing, allow us to suggest that, having resigned from the board of directors, your proper course would have been to turn over such letters of inquiry as you state you have received from members to the secretary the class when the secretary of the club, whose duty it is to answer such inquiries. In view of the fact that you have violated all the rules of club etiquette by addressing the directors of a club of which you are a member through the newspapers, we must decline to notice any further communications

Mr. Teall is out with a new scheme for the entertainment of the members of the Vaudeville Club, His plan is to arrange with Koster & Bial so that subscribers to the plan which he proposes can secure admissions to this theatre at a greatly reduced rate. He proposes to secure from Koster & Bial a reduction of 50 per cent for reserved seats and 10 per cent for boxes for all of those who sign his list.

THE RELIGIOUS CONGRESSES.

PAPERS ON MANY TOPICS READ BEFORE THE CHICAGO WORLD'S PARLIAMENT.

THE WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORS DECIDE AGAINST TWENTY-FIVE-CENT ADMISSION ON SUN-

DAYS-CLINGMAN'S THREAT-FIRH-ERIES CONGRESS OPENED.

Chicago, Sept. 19 .- Despite the hostile criticisms the interest in the several congresses of the World's Parliament of Religions continues unabated. This morning in the hall of Washington, Professor Mar Muller, the Rev. H. H. Haweis, Professor Minas Tscheraz, of Persia, and Professor A. D. Bruce, of Giasgow, sat in a row and exchanged expressions of surprise concerning the size of the audience before them. The subjects discussed were widely diversified. The Persian delegate spoke upon "Toleration"; "Greek Philosophy and the Christian Re-ligion" was the topic selected by Professor Muller; Professor Bruce discussed

Mr. Hawels spoke upon "Music, Emotion and Place in the Universe," and Professor Sylvester Scovel considered what constitutes a religious as distinguished from a moral life. Sessions were also held this morning by the Conthey will push the issue and an early conclusion.

It is never wise to boast, and of all places in the world the halls of legislation are the last in the world the wore the world the world the world the world the world the world the Association of North America, and of the Evangelical Church. The Rev. John Snyder, of St. Louis, ject of discussion. Propositions to charge 25 cents admission to the

Fair on Sundays, and to admit Chicago school children on certain days for 10 cents each, were voted down by the directors yesterday. In regard to charging 25 cents admission evenings after 6 clock and continuing the Exposition after October 30, no action was taken. Charles Clingman said today: "I have written a letter to President Higinbotham, in which I stated to him that unless the Fair is open next Sunday at a 25-cent rate, with children admitted free, I will secure another in junction, prohibiting the directors from accepting a cent of money at the gates on that day."

There was a small attendance at the opening of the World's Fair Fisheries Congress in Recital Hall, but those present were representative fisheries men. Captain Collins, chief of the Fish and Fisheries Department, presided. Addresses were made by T. W. Palmer and William Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries for Canada, and

several papers were read. Without any warning, policies aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars on foreign exhibits at the Fair have been cancelled by Chicago insurance agents. With the notices to the foreign

exhibitors that the policies had been cancelled came checks representing the sums which had been paid for the unexpired period. THE REV. DR. HALLIDAY STRICKEN.

MR. BEECHER'S FORMER ASSISTANT SUFFERS

WHAT APPEARS TO BE A PARALYTIC STROKE-IN NO DANGER. The Rev. S. B. Halliday, for many years assistant

to Mr. Beecher in Plymouth Church, and for the last few years pastor of the Beecher Memorial Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, had what appeared to be a paralytic stroke in Plymouth Church parlors yesterday afternoon. He is over eighty years old. Mr. Halliday was invited to attend the reception given to a choir of Welsh women singers in Plymouth Church yesterday afternoon. He was talking with Mrs. Beecher and had just told her how well he felt, when he turned pale and hastily sank in a chair. Aid was promptly given to him and as he became unconscious, Dr. Hugh M. Smith, of No. 78 Orange-st., was hastily smmoned. He found that Mr. Halliday was threatened with apoplexy and possible paralysis. He revived promptly under the treatment of the physician, however, and was taken home in a chair. He found some diffi-culty in the use of one side after he was placed in bed, and was unable to speak distinctly, but was better in the course of the evening.

Dr. Smith said late last night that he thought Mr. Halliday was only suffering from fatigue and indiges-tion. The symptoms of apoplexy and paralysis had passed away and recovery would be rapid.

FREDERICK L. AMES'S WILL FILED.

THE WHOLE ESTATE LEFT TO THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN. Boston, Sept. 19.-The will of Frederick L. Ames

was filed to-day in the Bristol County Probate Office at Taunton. It contains no public bequests. The will is dated June 29, 1889, and appoints as executors Oliver Ames 2d and Samuel Carr. The real estate and personal property in North Easton are given to the widow. The Boston house is al-are given to the widow. The Boston house is al-ready her property, and the personal property in it and the stable property in Newbury-st. are given to her with \$500,000 outright. The residue of the estate is given in trust to Samuel Carr, Oliver Ames 2d and Oliver W. Mink, for the benefit of the widow and children, the trust estate being first subjected to an annuity of \$50,000 to the widow. It is stated on authority that the will does not cor template a sale of the securities held by tate in any other manner than that in which Mr.

Ames would himself have disposed of them.

At a special session of the Probate Court to-day
Cyrus Lothrop, of Easton, was appointed guardian
of thestwo minor children of Mr. Ames.